NDC AND OCEAN
LARGE VARIANCE IN MARINE FOCUS ACROSS NDCS
Dominant concerns in NDC
Mangrove conservation, restoration, and management plans are included in 45 NDCs, and are included in both mitigation and adaptation sections.

Coral reefs are included in 28 NDCs, but are typically included as adaptation components.

### Table 1 | Occurrence of specific marine topics in NDCs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Countries</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ocean warming ($n = 76$)</td>
<td>Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam, Yemen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean acidification ($n = 14$)</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Comoros, Dominica, Eritrea, Iraq, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Seychelles, Tonga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean deoxygenation ($n = 1$)</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mangroves ($n = 45$)</td>
<td>Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coral reefs ($n = 28$)</td>
<td>Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Honduras, Iraq, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tonga, Yemen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue carbon ($n = 27$)</td>
<td>Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, El Salvador, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Kiribati, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam</td>
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</table>
Ocean commitments under the Paris Agreement (October 2017)
Natalya D. Gallo, David G. Victor and Lisa A. Levin

➢ **70% of 161 NDCs analysed include marine issues** (as of June 2016)

➢ marine issues are more frequently raised within the adaptation section, than within the mitigation contributions in NDCs.

➢ **keen interest in expanding marine research on climate priorities.**

➢ small island developing state and if the country had a higher proportion of people living in low-lying coastal areas, vulnerable to sea level rise => inclusion of Ocean in their NDC.

➢ Of those Parties that ignore the oceans in their NDCs, 14 are coastal, some with very large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) such as Australia, Brazil, the European Union, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America.

➢ 39 countries included requests for additional ocean and climate research in their NDCs, suggesting the need for more engagement across countries and institutions. Much of this work will likely depend on financial support from the international community to developing countries.
MEMBERS

• 93 Countries, 21 Institutional Members, 10 Associate Members

A global coalition of countries and institutions collaborating to drive transformational climate action while enhancing sustainable development.
KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES ON OCEANS

The NDC Partnership’s Knowledge Portal draws together member resources most relevant for NDC implementation in an intuitive, easily-searchable platform.

Find oceans resources by applying the sector filter “Oceans and Coastal Resources”

- **GOOD PRACTICE DATABASE**
  - 10 good practices on oceans and coastal resources

- **CLIMATE TOOLBOX**
  - 98 tools relevant to oceans and coastal resources

- **CLIMATE FINANCE EXPLORER**
  - 30 funds to support oceans and coastal resources issues
Resources like “Climate Analytics’ Local SLR tool” can be found in the Climate Toolbox

Allows the user to see how much sea levels are projected to rise around the world at different levels of warming. Projections are available at the local level and are presented for three emission scenarios:

- A scenario compatible with the Paris Agreement
- A scenario reaching 2.5°C at the end of the century
- And a scenario exceeding 4°C at the end of the century

Sea level projections are presented for three emission scenarios:

- A scenario compatible with the Paris Agreement (RCP26)
- A scenario reaching +2.5°C at the end of the century (RCP456)
- A scenario exceeding +4°C at the end of the century (RCP85)

Although these emission scenarios are different from 2006 onwards,
Case Studies like “Chile’s National Marine Energy Strategy” can be found in the Good Practice Database

Faced with rising energy consumption, Chile has developed initiatives to diversify its energy portfolio and accelerate the use of non-conventional energy sources:

- In 2009, the Chilean Government committed to increasing the use of marine energy, estimating that wave energy alone could yield up to 160 GW of capacity.
- Chile’s support of marine energy development aligns with their INDC and renewable energy targets.
60 specific requests, across 8 countries have come through the NDC Partnership, including through Request for Support Letters and Partnership Plans.

Requests on “Oceans and Coastal Resources” per Region (base on Request Letters):
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 54.35%
- Middle East and North Africa: 27.27%
- Latin America and Caribbean: 9.09%
- East Asia and Pacific: 4.55%

Requests on “Oceans and Coastal Resources” per Region (based on Partnership Plans):
- Sub-Saharan Africa: 75.51%
- Latin America and Caribbean: 22.45%
- East Asia and Pacific: 2.04%
OECEAN RELATED REQUESTS RECEIVED

Requests from: Namibia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gabon, Philippines, Mozambique, Jordan, and Dominican Republic

Examples:

• Republic of the Marshall Islands:
  ➢ Seawalls constructed in vulnerable residential areas and public infrastructure following standard/code, in Ebeye and Majuro to enhance coastal protection
  ➢ Sustainable seawall maintenance
  ➢ Regular beach clean-up actions organized to decrease waste

• Philippines:
  ➢ Blue Solutions for reducing maritime transport GHG emission through increased energy efficiency of Ship and Port activities project

• São Tomé and Príncipe:
  ➢ Infrastructure to protect communities and assets in vulnerable coastal areas
PACIFIC NDC

TONGA: To double the 2015 number of **Marine Protected Areas** by 2030

RMI: **Explore** options to reduce GHG emissions from **domestic ocean-based transport**
   Additional GHG reductions may become possible through the use of new technologies allowing the extraction of **ocean energy** for power generation (such as Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)).

COOK: designating its entire EEZ of almost two million sq km as a **marine park**
   Resilience action include *inter alia* **coastal protection, marine conservation**

FIJI: continued research and development in the area of new renewable technologies including further exploration of wave and **ocean energy**

KIRIBATI: **carbon storage** in the ocean ecosystems, incl. mangrove forest enhancement

SOLOMON: **carbon storage** in the forest and ocean ecosystem
   Adaptation (NAPA) includes … **coastal protection, fisheries and marine resources, low-lying and artificially built-up islands**

TUVALU: renewable energy, including **ocean energy**, once available and affordable

VANUATU: out of NAPA priorities, **Community based marine resource** management, and **aquaculture**